

# JORDAN TIMES

An independent political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردين تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية «الراي»

AMMAN, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1976 — JAMADI AL THANI 11, 1396

## Assad to visit France on June 17

DAMASCUS, June 8 (R). — President Hafez Assad and his wife will fly to Paris on June 17 to start a three-day state visit to France at the invitation of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, an official statement said today.

It will be the first visit to France by a Syrian head of state.

President Assad was to have gone to France last March, but his visit was postponed because of the situation in Lebanon.

Price: 50 fils

## Waldheim makes appeal

NATIONS, New York, June 8 (AFP). — Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim today for a new ceasefire in Lebanon. A statement issued by his spokesman said Mr. Waldheim was deeply worried by the military conflict in Lebanon. The statement said no effort should be spared to end the conflict and to enable President-elect Elias Suleiman to start the process of reconciliation. Waldheim "still hopes that a political solution will be found," the statement said.

Number 189

## Amid reported PLO plan foreign ministers meet in Cairo

8 (Agencies). — The night session here, a Palestinian source said last night. Palestinian sources said an immediate ceasefire and withdrawal of Syrian troops from Lebanon topped the list of the seven points. The other five, according to the sources, were: — Joint Arab action to preserve Lebanese unity and territorial integrity. — Joint Arab action to find a formula for coexistence among all Lebanese. — Joint Arab action to defend the Palestinian resistance. — Action to consolidate the military, material and political tasks of the Palestinian revolution and strengthening of Lebanese nationalist-progressive forces. — A joint Arab plan to rebuild Lebanon.

Mr. Arafat today made a statement to reporters after a 75-minute meeting with Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy, Arab League Secretary-General Mahmoud Riad and Mr. Abu Zeid Derda, an Under-Secretary of the Libyan Foreign Ministry, at Arab League headquarters here. Shouting at times in a tense voice, Mr. Arafat charged: "This is a massacre committed against both the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples."

Asked what he expected to achieve during tonight's emergency meeting of Arab foreign ministers, Mr. Arafat said: "I am here to put before the Arab world their entire historic responsibility towards the Palestinian people. The Palestinians, who have suffered for the past 26 years, must find an awakened conscience in the Arab world."

President Frangieh's broadcast, made over the radio station still controlled by his supporters, was his first public statement since February 14, when he read out the "constitutional document" drawn up through Syrian mediation.

In tonight's broadcast, President Frangieh attacked the Arab World for its reaction to the Syrian intervention. "Syria, a brother country, urged it necessary to help Lebanon (Continued on page 6)

## Lebanese voters cast ballots in Frangieh's last primaries



SAFE — President Frangieh looks stunned as his Secret Service protects him at Bowling Green University in Ohio Monday night just a few feet away from him. He was the main attraction when the incident took place.

5, June 8 (R). — Early voting in Ohio was reported moderate to heavy, although the predicted turnout there was closer to 55 per cent.

In hot and hazy New Jersey, the early turnout was described as moderate, or even light.

Delegates chosen today in the three states will amount to about one-third of those needed for a nomination at the party convention this summer.

In the Republican race, California has a special importance, since the rules are winner-take-all, with 167 delegates at stake.

The final primary election day could end with Jimmy Carter in a position assuring his nomination as the Democratic candidate.

But the outcome of the Republican race between President Ford and Mr. Reagan appeared likely to hang in the balance until the party's convention in Kansas City in August.

Mr. Ford and Mr. Carter were favoured to win Ohio and New (Continued on page 6)

## Prince Hassan says Syrian role in Lebanon 'essential'

PARIS, June 8 (Agencies). — Crown Prince Hassan today told reporters here he hoped the Syrian military intervention in Lebanon would speed a solution to the Lebanese conflict. He was speaking to reporters after meeting with President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

"Syria's role in Lebanon is essential," he said.

"I hope the Syrian initiative will be pursued and speed up a solution of the problem there."

He deplored the "great deal of sensationalism" in press and radio reports about the situation in Lebanon.

"The tragedy has lasted too long," he said.

"We are working with all the Arab countries to find solutions to the problems of our area."

Prince Hassan arrived here yesterday on a visit aimed at strengthening Jordan's relations with France. He flies home tomorrow.

Prince Hassan lunched with Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues before seeing Prime Minister Jacques Chirac and other cabinet ministers.

"I am particularly interested in closer economic and cultural ties with France," he said.

"There is a lot to be done with France and the European Common Market. Despite events in the Middle East, I think it is a very appropriate time to discuss these matters with our friends in France and in Europe."

In an interview published today by the newspaper Le Monde, Prince Hassan said Jordan and Syria were cooperating in major economic development projects.

One was the construction of a railway between Aqaba and Aleppo, in northern Syria, he said.

"For the first time between Syria and Jordan, priority is given to economic cooperation, not political, and that may serve as an example to other Arab countries," he said.

Prince Hassan, who is meeting French bankers and industrialists during his stay here, said Jordan was boosting its phosphate exports and developing other mineral wealth, including copper. (Continued on page 6)

## Frangieh lashes out at Palestinians, welcomes Syrians

BEIRUT, June 8 (AFP). — President Suleiman Frangieh today broke four months of public silence on the Lebanese crisis to violently attack the role of the Palestinians in the country and welcome the Syrian military intervention.

President Frangieh told radio listeners: "More than 14 months ago, the Palestinians launched a war in Lebanon which has deeply hurt the people and destroyed all the institutions — a war that has shaken the world by its horror."

Of the Syrian invasion, he said: "All mediation that is not accompanied by an intervention force is destined to a failure which would lead to the destruction of Lebanon or its total occupation by the Palestinians."

President Frangieh's broadcast, made over the radio station still controlled by his supporters, was his first public statement since February 14, when he read out the "constitutional document" drawn up through Syrian mediation.

In tonight's broadcast, President Frangieh attacked the Arab World for its reaction to the Syrian intervention.

"Syria, a brother country, urged it necessary to help Lebanon (Continued on page 6)

## U.K. Conservatives table motion to oust Labourites

LONDON, June 8 (R). — Margaret Thatcher today led her opposition Conservative Party into an all-out attempt to bring down Britain's Labour Government despite the major boost it has just received from a recovery of the pound sterling.

She tabled a motion in Parliament saying that "this house has no confidence in Her Majesty's Government." The motion, to be debated tomorrow, is not thought to have much chance of being carried, but if it is there will be a general election — Britain's third in three years.

Sterling continued an upward trend today after yesterday's dramatic recovery, but foreign exchange dealers said the Bank of England gave some steady support. The pound closed at \$1.770 after last night's \$1.7565. It dropped back in the afternoon from today's highest point of around \$1.80.

After weeks of decline, during which it hit an all-time low of \$1.70 last Thursday, sterling's recovery followed an announcement that leading industrial nations were making available to Britain a \$5,000 million standby credit to strengthen the pound.

Many politicians saw the Conservative attack as ill-timed, coming right after the pound's boost and a vote by coal miners to join other leading trade unions in supporting the government's anti-inflation proposals to keep forthcoming wage rises to 4.5 per cent.

But the 50-year-old Mrs Thatcher, who has led the party for 16 months, stuck to her argument that the government has borrowed too much money.

She accused it of putting Britain "deeper into the red in order to keep the red flag flying here."

Prime Minister James Callaghan retorted that the standby credit was a "very valuable reinforcement of the international monetary situation."

There are 313 effective Labour voters in the House of Commons, against a combined opposition of 316, of whom 276 are Conservatives. This puts the Labour Government in a precarious position.

But enough of the smaller groups have been supporting the government to allow it to survive some crucial votes.

The 13 Liberals seem likely to abstain on the Conservative motion and this alone would give the government victory.

Witnesses reported intensive firing by the Syrians into Sidon and nearby Zahran, the site of a big oil refinery.

Fierce clashes were reported in Sidon. Syrian tanks made repeated attempts to force their way into the city.

The leftwing Nasserite radio said they were being beaten back and one eyewitness reported that a number of Syrian tanks had been destroyed. He said he spotted six aircraft flying over Sidon and the Zahran refinery.

Eyewitness reports also spoke of heavy fighting near the Barouk cedars, on top of the mountains above leftist leader Kamal Jumblatt's feudal home area among the Druze community.

The witnesses said there were also aircraft flying over the area.

## Beirut is isolated as fierce battles rage throughout Lebanon

BEIRUT, June 8 (Agencies). — Tank and artillery battles raged today in Beirut, the southern port of Sidon and mountain areas of Lebanon as Palestinian and leftist Lebanese forces kept up heavy resistance to advances by Syrian troops.

In Beirut, a capital virtually cut off from the rest of the country, Saika commandos maintained their bombardment of the predominantly leftist and Moslem half of the city from their chief stronghold at the international airport, which closed yesterday.

The highway leading south from Beirut was open this morning but the few motorists who ventured along it this afternoon came under a hail of bullets from the battling forces.

Food prices in Beirut rocketed and bread supplies were dwindling.

The water supply was cut in many areas, electricity worked only occasionally and telephone services broke down completely.

On the highway joining Beirut and Damascus, the main Syrian thrust towards the capital halted between the hill resorts of Sofar and Bhamdoun, about 17 kilometres from the Beirut outskirts.

An official of the Lebanese leftwing forces said a local ceasefire involving the Syrians and the forces opposing them in the area was declared at midnight last night.

But in Bhamdoun, the rattle of automatic weapons and the blasts of shell fire could still be heard around noon today.

The leftist official claimed that in the 24 hours before the ceasefire, his side had knocked out seven Syrian tanks and captured four.

A few kilometres in front of the Syrian forward positions, leftists today were hurriedly throwing up barricades of earth and boulders gouged from the side of the highway by bulldozers.

A second Syrian thrust reached the outskirts of Sidon last night and, according to the Palestinians, the Syrians began shelling refugee camps and residential areas.

Palestinian claims that 14 Syrian tanks had been knocked out and four captured could not be independently confirmed.

Eyewitnesses reported intensive firing by the Syrians into Sidon and nearby Zahran, the site of a big oil refinery.

Fierce clashes were reported in Sidon. Syrian tanks made repeated attempts to force their way into the city.

The leftwing Nasserite radio said they were being beaten back and one eyewitness reported that a number of Syrian tanks had been destroyed. He said he spotted six aircraft flying over Sidon and the Zahran refinery.

Eyewitness reports also spoke of heavy fighting near the Barouk cedars, on top of the mountains above leftist leader Kamal Jumblatt's feudal home area among the Druze community.

The witnesses said there were also aircraft flying over the area.

The alliance of left-wingers and Palestinians said the commander of Palestine Liberation Army (PLA) forces, Misbah Al Budeiri, had surrendered to the alliance.

Lebanese rightwing forces, which have been content to lie low since Syria's intervention last week, revived some of their artillery bombardments of residential districts of west Beirut.

Electricity supplies in Beirut broke down after the last remaining high-voltage cable was hit yesterday.

The only municipal power now comes from generators capable of providing no more than 15 per cent of the normal requirement. This was being used to pump water into the capital.

The electricity breakdown left no lights working in the city and telephones were also out of action. In addition, telex communications were cut and the only link left with the outside world was the international telephone network which works only intermittently.

Bhamdoun was deserted today except for leftwing gunmen who discouraged reporters from approaching too close to the front line.

But in the town of Aley, six kilometres from the leftist-Palestinian side of the line, the atmosphere was remarkably relaxed.

Shops were open, and people in the streets seemed unperturbed at the very real prospect of tanks rolling through in the near future.

Damascus Radio, quoting Beirut Radio, which has opposed the Syrian intervention, said there was comparative calm in the country.

Radio Beirut was also reported by Damascus Radio as saying political circles believed Syria was (Continued on page 6)

## Jalloud in Beirut after reported ceasefire agreement with President Assad

TRIPOLI, June 8 (Agencies). — Libyan Premier Abdul Salam Jiloud and Syrian President Hafez Assad have agreed that there should be a ceasefire in Lebanon and no further advances by Syrian forces there, the official Libyan news agency ARNA reported today.

The agency said the two leaders, meeting in Damascus, also agreed that Palestinian and Lebanese forces opposed to the Syrians should not be disarmed or attacked.

Prime Minister Jiloud, Algerian Education Minister Abdelkrim Ben Mahmoud and Syrian Deputy Premier Mohammed Haidar meanwhile arrived in Beirut tonight on what was believed to be a peace mission to Lebanon.

An informed source in Damascus said their aim was to study a possible rapprochement between Syria and Palestinian and Lebanese leftist forces, and a possible ceasefire.

Tonight's mission also included the Syrian Air Force Commander General Naji Jamil, Fateh central committee member Abu Maher, and the leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

The sources said Major Jalloud had proposed an immediate ceasefire while a detailed peace plan was worked out by a committee comprising representatives of Algeria, Libya, Syria, Lebanon and the Palestinians.

According to the sources, the plan provides for the Syrian forces to pull back to the Bekaa Valley in eastern Lebanon in return for the release of Saika and pro-Syrian leaders arrested by Fateh guerrillas on Sunday.

The sources added that a parallel scheme by the Palestinians calls for an immediate ceasefire and the creation of a committee of Syrian and Palestinian military and political representatives to discuss and solve all outstanding issues.

Numeiry holds talks with Sadat en route to U.S.

CAIRO, June 8 (Agencies). — Sudanese President Jaafar Numeiry, on his way to the United States, stopped over here today for talks with Egypt's President Anwar Sadat on the Middle East situation.

The Sudanese leader was later seen off at Cairo airport by President Sadat.

The Sudanese leader's two-week visit to Washington will be followed by a visit to France.

Gen. Numeiry will meet President Gerald Ford, Congress leaders and eight state governors, as well as American businessmen.

He is also expected to see U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim.

Before leaving Khartoum last night President Numeiry renewed his offer to mediate between Ethiopia and the Eritreans.

In a televised message, he urged both sides to call a ceasefire and start peaceful negotiations immediately.

He warned Ethiopia that Sudan, which with "more than 100,000 Eritrean refugees" was already suffering from the conflict, would not allow its "security or one inch of its territory to be threatened, on whatever pretext."

Meanwhile, a Phalangist source denied reports tonight that Assem Kanso, the representative in Lebanon of the Baath party, had been seized by Lebanese leftists or members of the Palestinian resistance. Mr. Kanso was in the Khald sector of southeastern Beirut where pro-Syrian forces were concentrated, the source said.

According to Phalangists, Mr. Kanso and Zuhair Mohsen, leader of Saika, escaped from their homes last night, which were besieged by Lebanese leftists and Palestinians, and reached Khald after traveling by sea.



TRIAL GUARDS — Angolan soldiers guard the entrance of the building in Luanda where the trial of foreign mercenaries will take place this week. (AP wirephoto).

ALL YOUR OFFICE EQUIPMENT REPAIRS, CALL 24122 - 3 JORDAN EDUCATIONAL CO. LTD. PRICE EQUIPMENT CENTRE OF JORDAN



# JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily  
published by the Jordan Press Foundation

Board of Directors:

Juma'a Hamad, Suleiman Arar,  
Mohamad Amad, Mahmud Al Kayed

Responsible Editor: Managing Editor: Associate Editor:  
Mohamad Amad Rami G. Khouri Jenab Tutunji

Editorial and Advertising Offices:  
JORDAN PRESS FOUNDATION

University Road - P.O. Box 6710 - Amman, Jordan

Tel. 67171/2/3/4 - Cables: JORTIMES - Telex: 1497 (Al Rai)

## Top priority

It is generally agreed by all that what Lebanon needs is a political solution to its troubles, a point most recently made by Arab League Secretary General Mahmoud Riad in announcing the Arab foreign ministers emergency session held in Cairo last night. But the exact nature of a political solution is something that few people have ventured to define to date, probably because the definition of the term is as hard as the application of the concept.

What has been a fact of the 14 months of war in Lebanon is that the most selfless and altruistic motives, when brought into the context of the Lebanese conflict, end up as the mangled and manhandled victims of the unique politics of Lebanon. What worries us in this context is the latest news, broadcast by the official Libyan news agency, that Syria's President Assad and Libyan Premier Jalloud have agreed on the need for a ceasefire in Lebanon and a halt to the advance of Syrian forces, in order to allow the parties to work out a political solution. If this is accurate, it means that the Syrian forces that initially intervened in Lebanon with an eye to restoring peace there have become one of the many actors in that perplexing drama. If the Syrian forces and their advancement of non-advancement are now to become formalised as the latest piece on the Lebanese board, this seems to us to be a new twist of dubious wisdom.

The rationale for the Syrian intervention — as officially explained by Damascus — is that the situation has deteriorated far enough in Lebanon and it is time for some forceful action by a sisterly and concerned Arab country to bring the peace in Lebanon that the Lebanese themselves have been unable to bring. Insofar as the Syrian move has been able to do this — to stop the fighting and bring down the gruesome daily death count — then the Syrian military intervention will be applauded by all people of sense and compassion. But what we see happening now is something of a slightly different sort.

The Syrian military presence has been welcomed by many people in Lebanon, to be sure, but the events of the past week have also led to some new directions in the long track record of fratricide in Lebanon, and now it appears that the steady effect of the Syrian move may be in danger of being transformed by the indiscriminate nature of the Lebanese political tradition into simply one of many factors that have to be balanced and weighed against each other in order to come up with that final political solution that everybody wants but that nobody seems to be able to spell out.

Our particular concern today is that, while there is certainly room in the Lebanese conflict for some sort of extra-national force to play a crucial peacekeeping role, the Syrian assumption of this benign role is in danger of being sucked into the violent political maelstrom of Lebanon. If this happens, the sharp distinction between a peacekeeping force and just another military force quickly fades, which consequently makes even more remote the original aim of the Syrian move, and the hopes of all people of heart — an end to the killing and destruction in Lebanon.

Whatever happens in the day-to-day beat of the contest, we should try to keep in front of us some clear objective. As hard as this may be within the context of the Lebanese war, it is clear to us nevertheless that there are priorities to what one seeks in the country. These priorities start off with a ceasefire and an end to the streetfighting and mountain fighting, and end up finally with a "political settlement" in Lebanon. If one assumes that leaving the political settlement to the grace of the gods is probably the wisest route to take, then it seems to us that everybody's actions now should focus on ending the fighting. If this is what Premier Jalloud and President Assad have indeed accomplished, they are to be commended. It would be appropriate now for the Arab League foreign ministers to follow this up with action that would cement this latest of many precarious starts.

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Commenting on Prime Minister Zeid Rifa'i's call on the Jordan Natural Resources Authority where he reviewed with Authority officials present and future projects, Al Dustour Tuesday comments the visit as indicative of the Government's interest in following up the execution of vital projects such as oil prospecting, exploration for mineral and water resources and the cement industry.

The paper also expressed satisfaction at the Government's decision to start drilling for all next October. It says this high level follow up to projects will give an ever renewed impetus for the implementation of Jordan's five-year development plan.

On Lebanon, Al Rai casts doubts on whether the Arab foreign ministers' current meeting in Cairo to discuss the Lebanese events would succeed in finding a solution to the crisis, especially — as it says — if the Lebanese foreign minister did not turn up, or if the Lebanese Government, for instance, absolved itself of the meeting altogether.

Al Rai says that, with due respect to the Arab League foreign ministers, it might now be too late to Arabise the Lebanese crisis, after it has deteriorated, especially as a major part of it was an Arab conflict on the Lebanese soil.

The paper recalls that previous

attempts to Arabise the crisis have already failed, when the same Arab foreign ministers held a similar conclave some months ago, but did practically nothing in the way of solving the problem except to voice "their expressed and naive hopes and desires that all warring parties would abstain from fighting and solve their own problems."

"Nobody at that time put his finger on the place of the wound ... or on the Arab knife (which made the wound)," the paper said.

In a typical compassionate harangue, Al Shaab appeals to the Lebanese rival factions to bury the hatchet and observe the latest ceasefire agreement which followed "a new round of fierce fighting during the past two days."

"Have mercy on yourselves, gentlemen, whoever you may be... We want you to spare your blood for a day in which death in fighting the enemies of your nation would be a source of pride," Al Shaab entreated.

But Al Thawra of Damascus, true to its name ("the Revolution") comes out strongly to indicate that the Lebanese masses continued to welcome and appreciate the Syrian move to halt the war in Lebanon, and to preserve Lebanon's territorial integrity and the safety of the Palestine resistance. It adds that Arab masses everywhere ... were eagerly fol-

lowing up the Syrian efforts to stop bloodshed in Lebanon, because they know that continuation of the fighting serve only the imperialist-Zionist conspiracy to divide Lebanon, to liquidate the Palestine issue and to strike at the Syrian steadfastness which represents the stumbling block in the face of the capitulation solutions, the paper says.

Al Thawra stresses the failure of the conspiracy which aimed at the severance of the Syrian and the Palestinian bonds.

It concluded: "As past events have proved that Syria — the revolution — was the main supporter of the Palestinian Arab people, so the future events will prove that Syria — the revolution — has heroically confronted the conspiracy against Lebanon, against the Palestinian issue and the Arab struggle in general."

For its first 13 years of existence, KFAED had concentrated its

investments in Arab countries. The Kuwait government asked KFAED, which operates autonomously with its own budget and staff of 120 experts, to send a mission around the developing world to determine needs and to see how the Kuwait effort could best meet them, Mr. Sayed explained.

In February and March of 1974, this mission visited 20 African and Asian countries. It then recommended the fund's capital be raised to \$3.5 billion and its scope be appropriately extended.

investments in Arab countries.

The Kuwait government asked KFAED, which operates autonomously with its own budget and staff of 120 experts, to send a mission around the developing world to determine needs and to see how the Kuwait effort could best meet them, Mr. Sayed explained.

In February and March of 1974, this mission visited 20 African and Asian countries. It then recommended the fund's capital be raised to \$3.5 billion and its scope be appropriately extended.

"The government accepted all the fund's recommendations, and decided to let us handle the new work without creating a new institution for the non-Arab countries," Mr. Sayed said.

"Parliament approved it within five months, and we moved as quickly as possible into new contacts with the African and Asian countries where project loans could make the maximum impact."

It was the huge 1974 increase in oil revenues, when world oil prices quadrupled, which made the expansion possible. Of the \$3.5 billion of the fund's capital, nearly one third was transferred from KFAED's own general reserves and the rest from state revenues swollen by the oil price increase.

Apart from its capital KFAED's main resources come from its foreign investments, the interest (never higher than 4 per cent, and sometimes lower) charged on the loans, and the 0.5 per cent charge levied on borrowers to cover administrative and other expenses incurred in carrying out the loan agreements.

The fund is managed by a board of directors headed by Kuwait Finance Minister Abdel Rahman Al Attiqi and eight members the

minister appoints for two-year terms, renewable.

The board makes all decisions on loan applications, approves their amounts, determines the type of participation in the projects, defines the fund's investment policy, and, finally, approves its annual budget and balance sheets.

Mr. Hamad and his staff are responsible for the KFAED's administrative, financial and technical operations. This includes examining loan applications before their submission to the board and implementing the loan agreements.

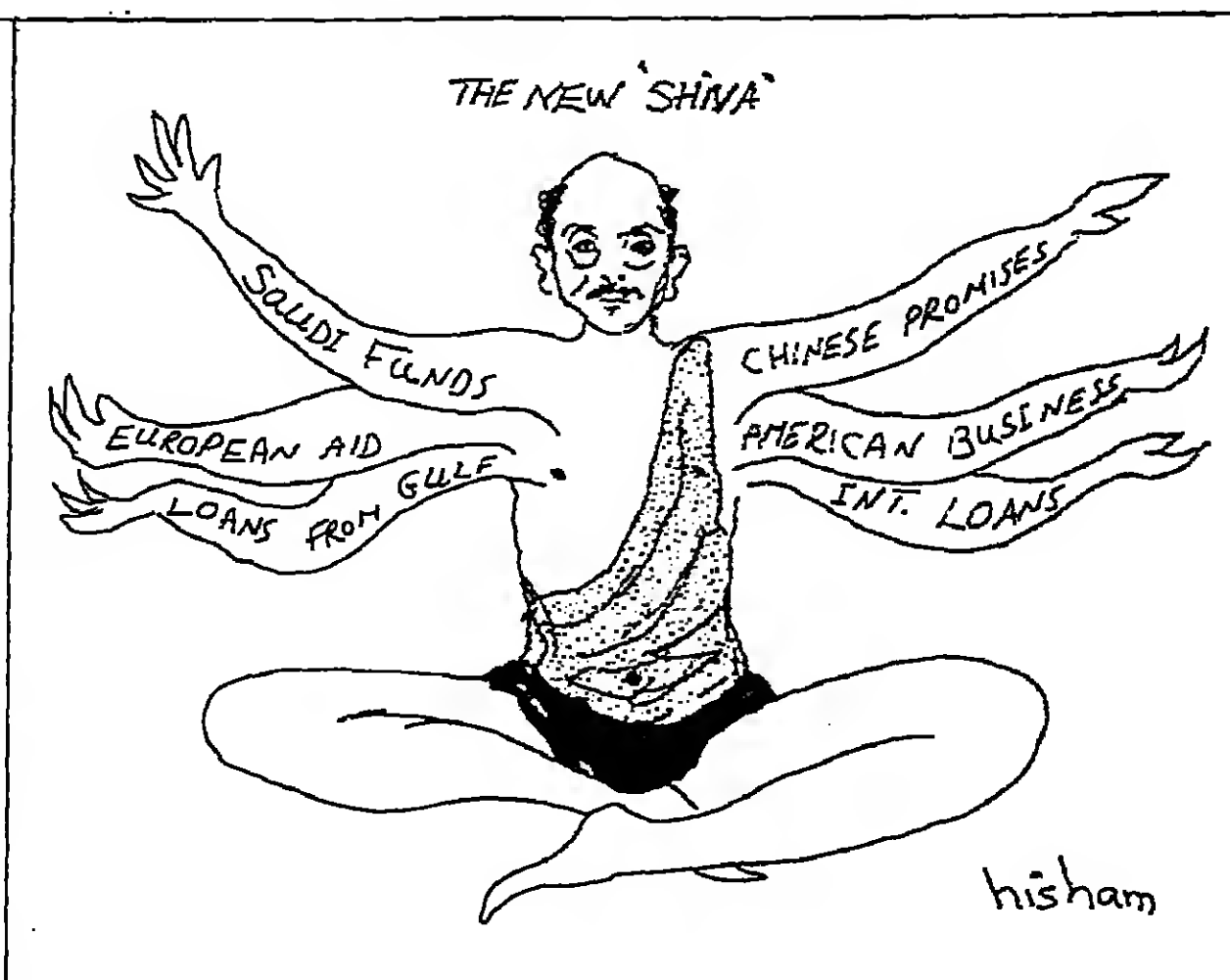
Loans are of two main types: 10- to 25-year loans, carrying 3 to 4 per cent interest plus the 0.5 per cent charge and interest-free, longer-term loans of up to 50 years, on which only the 0.5 per cent charge is collected.

This second category of loans is generally granted to the most needy countries, such as the two Yemen republics.

Before any loan is made, KFAED must verify that at least 50 per cent of the project costs have already been covered. No project financed may exceed 10 per cent of the fund's authorised capital to allow for wider distribution.

Recipient countries must furnish KFAED with all information concerning execution of the project and its progress until the date of full repayment. They must also allow the fund's representatives to inspect the work, and are obliged to utilise the loan amounts as they are disbursed.

In special cases the board of directors may decide to grant part of the loan in the form of a gift, non-repayable, all the way up to 85 per cent of the loan amount (as was the case for a loan granted to South Yemen in April 1971).



## Kuwait development fund extends activities to non-Arabs in need

KUWAIT, (CSM). — "We have had a dream," says Nasser Sayed, the young deputy to Abdellatif Al Hamad, director-general of the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development (KFAED), as he gazes from his office window at the fund's new, nearly finished office building, a pleasant cube-shaped structure designed by Boston's Walter Gropius Associates.

"Since 1961, we have been making a certain philosophy of foreign aid come true: simply to help the least-developed countries raise their living standards as quickly as possible, and then to attain self-sufficiency."

"We believe in helping the poorer countries first, and we have a number of joint projects with the World Bank."

"Some of our operations in the less-developed countries are energy-connected, as in India, Jordan, and Morocco. We stick strictly to infrastructure: industry, agriculture, pipelines. We normally do not help to build things like schools and hospitals unless they are part of a larger package."

"We are now into social-type urban development in places like Malaysia; in Thailand we are helping bring electricity into the rural villages. In Egypt we are supporting industry in Abu Kir and the reconstruction of the Suez Canal Zone."

The new thing about the Kuwait Arab Fund, since last year, is that it is not exclusively Arab any more. Beginning in 1974, the scope of the fund was enlarged to provide aid to all developing countries everywhere in the world.

For its first 13 years of existence, KFAED had concentrated its

investments in Arab countries.

The Kuwait government asked KFAED, which operates autonomously with its own budget and staff of 120 experts, to send a mission around the developing world to determine needs and to see how the Kuwait effort could best meet them, Mr. Sayed explained.

In February and March of 1974, this mission visited 20 African and Asian countries. It then recommended the fund's capital be raised to \$3.5 billion and its scope be appropriately extended.

"The government accepted all the fund's recommendations, and decided to let us handle the new work without creating a new institution for the non-Arab countries," Mr. Sayed said.

"Parliament approved it within five months, and we moved as quickly as possible into new contacts with the African and Asian countries where project loans could make the maximum impact."

It was the huge 1974 increase in oil revenues, when world oil prices quadrupled, which made the expansion possible. Of the \$3.5 billion of the fund's capital, nearly one third was transferred from KFAED's own general reserves and the rest from state revenues swollen by the oil price increase.

Apart from its capital KFAED's main resources come from its foreign investments, the interest (never higher than 4 per cent, and sometimes lower) charged on the loans, and the 0.5 per cent charge levied on borrowers to cover administrative and other expenses incurred in carrying out the loan agreements.

The fund is managed by a board of directors headed by Kuwait Finance Minister Abdel Rahman Al Attiqi and eight members the

minister appoints for two-year terms, renewable.

The board makes all decisions on loan applications, approves their amounts, determines the type of participation in the projects, defines the fund's investment policy, and, finally, approves its annual budget and balance sheets.

Mr. Hamad and his staff are responsible for the KFAED's administrative, financial and technical operations. This includes examining loan applications before their submission to the board and implementing the loan agreements.

Loans are of two main types: 10- to 25-year loans, carrying 3 to 4 per cent interest plus the 0.5 per cent charge and interest-free, longer-term loans of up to 50 years, on which only the 0.5 per cent charge is collected.

This second category of loans is generally granted to the most needy countries, such as the two Yemen republics.

Before any loan is made, KFAED must verify that at least 50 per cent of the project costs have already been covered. No project financed may exceed 10 per cent of the fund's authorised capital to allow for wider distribution.

Recipient countries must furnish KFAED with all information concerning execution of the project and its progress until the date of full repayment. They must also allow the fund's representatives to inspect the work, and are obliged to utilise the loan amounts as they are disbursed.

In special cases the board of directors may decide to grant part of the loan in the form of a gift, non-repayable, all the way up to 85 per cent of the loan amount (as was the case for a loan granted to South Yemen in April 1971).

## Prince Akihito, Princess Michiko due today on official visit

AMMAN. — Japan's Crown Prince Akihito and Princess Michiko arrived Tuesday in Bangkok for a one-night stopover at the start of their 15-day tour of Jordan, Yugoslavia, and Britain. The Imperial couple will arrive here Wednesday on a four-day official visit on behalf of Emperor Hirohito in return for the visit which King Hussein and Queen Alya paid to Japan, March 10-16.

Upon their arrival here the Japanese guests will be met at the airport by His Majesty King Hussein, Queen Alya, Prince Mohammad and Princess Ferial. Princesses Abla and Basma, Prime Minister Zeid Rifa'i and high ranking government and military officials.

The Imperial couple will look over Jordan's progress, visit tourist sites and receive from the Mayor of Amman Mohammad Tugan the golden key to the capital.

Bilateral relations between the two countries were bolstered after the visit of Crown Prince Hassan to Japan in May 1974 when it was decided to exchange diplomatic representation between the two countries at ambassadorial level.

On the Middle East conflict, Japan's position is that no peace can be achieved in the region without the complete withdrawal of Israel from all Arab territories occupied in 1967 and the recognition by Israel of legitimate Palestinian rights.

Economic and technical cooperation between the two countries is a cornerstone of their relations. Jordanian phosphates exports to Japan in September 1974 increased by 180 per cent as compared to the same month in 1973. Jordanian imports from Japan also increased by 16 per cent during the same period. Major items imported include wooden and silk textiles, heavy equipment and machinery, electrical appliances and watches.

In 1972, Japan granted Jordan a \$10 million loan, \$1 million of which is to finance the Wadi Arab dam project; the remaining \$9 million will finance the Telecommunications Corporation's telephone exchange network.

The delegation, accompanied by the director of the youth Organisation Sharif Fay Sharaf and a number of other officials.

The delegation, accompanied by Sharif Fay Sharaf, were later in day received by Minister of Ram and Antiquities Ghaleb Rakab.

The offer by one of the banks is to set up the bank's own expense and to sell Jordan only after the quality production has been proven satisfactory, he added.

The German firms will submit their offers for consideration by the pertinent authorities, minister said. One of these companies will build a new factory for the armed forces in the region in addition to the one they built there by the same company.

The modern bakery will be replaced here, Mr. Jum'a added, which never functioned due to technical deficiencies in its operation.

A number of administrative regulations relevant to the management of the Fund will also be discussed.

The German firms will submit their offers for consideration by the pertinent authorities, minister said. One of these companies will build a new factory for the armed forces in the region in addition to the one they built there by the same company.

The modern bakery will be replaced here, Mr. Jum'a added, which never functioned due to technical deficiencies in its operation.

A number of administrative regulations relevant to the management of the Fund will also be discussed.

The German firms will submit their offers for consideration by the pertinent authorities, minister said. One of these companies will build a new factory for the armed forces in the region in addition to the one they built there by the same company.

The modern bakery will be replaced here, Mr. Jum'a added, which never functioned due to technical deficiencies in its operation.

A number of administrative regulations relevant to the management of the Fund will also be discussed.

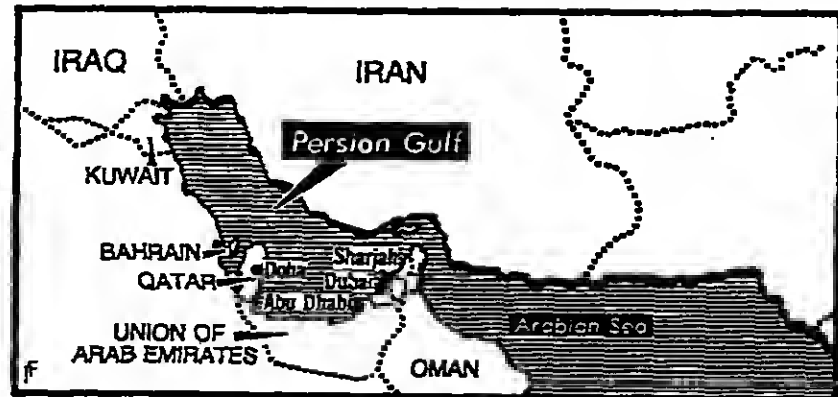
The German firms will submit their offers for consideration by the pertinent authorities, minister said. One of these companies will build a new factory for the armed forces in the region in addition to the one they built there by the same company.

The modern bakery will be replaced here, Mr. Jum'a added, which never functioned due to technical deficiencies in its operation.

A number of administrative regulations relevant to the management of the Fund will also be discussed.

The German firms will submit their offers for consideration by the pertinent authorities, minister said. One of these companies will build a new factory for the armed forces in the region in addition to the one they built there by the same company.

The modern bakery will be replaced here, Mr. Jum'a added, which never functioned due to technical deficiencies in its operation.



## Iranian military delegation leaves

AMMAN. — The delegation representing the Iranian military academy left here Tuesday morning at the end of a five-day visit. During their stay, the members of the delegation met with the Commander of the Armed Forces Lieutenant General Sharif Zeid Ibn Shaker, the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hassan Ibrahim and visited a number of military units

and touristic sites.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by the director of military training, the commander of the military academy and the Iranian military attaché in Amman.

## Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates at the close of the business day yesterday. The two figures denote buying and selling prices in Jordanian fils:

U.S. dollar :	333.0	335.0
U.K. sterling :	591.0	597.0
French franc :	70.6	70.9
Swiss franc :	135.8	136.0
German mark :	129.9	130.3
Iraqi dinar :	936.0	948.0
Syrian pound :	80.1	80.8
Egyptian pound :	473.0	483.0
Lebanese pound :	114.5	116.8
U.A.E. dirham :	84.0	84.5

## NATIONAL BRIEFS

● AMMAN. — The Minister of Justice Hassan Al Kayed Tuesday inspected the vocational rehabilitation centre here.

● AMMAN. — A ministerial committee including the ministers of the interior, industry and commerce, supply, and municipal and rural affairs will start a series of periodic visits to the various govern-

norates Thursday to review the aims and projects of the five-year development plan with local officials.

● AMMAN. — Jordan's ambassador to Lebanon, who arrived here from Beirut last Saturday, said Tuesday that he will return to his post once Beirut International Airport reopens.

## INTERNATIONAL BECHTEL INCORPORATED

Requires immediately the following categories of

SECRETARY: With Minimum 3 Years experience in secretarial work, including english typing and shorthand.

INTERESTED PERSONS ARE REQUESTED TO CALL AMMAN (except Fridays)

TELEPHONE NO. 56784 AND 61816 OR CALL PERSONALLY TO OUR OFFICES:

IN SHMEISAN AREA OPPOSITE TO JORDAN ENGINEERS CLUB

## DAMASCUS @ Tim Daily

Luxury, air-conditioned coaches leaving Amman & returning from Damascus four times daily. Departures from both p.m. 7 a.m. 9 a.m. 3 p.m. 5 p.m. 1st class service includes refreshments on board and handling of all passport formalities by your JETT hosts.

JORDAN EXPRESS TOURIST TRANSPORT CO. LTD. Tel. 36172/24420. P.O. Box 9098. Cable: PULLMAN





## rio Front launches daring on Nouakchott

TT, Mauritania, June 8. A Polisario guerrilla had been killed and another captured. The Algerian-supported Polisario Front opposes the annexation of the phosphate-rich former Spanish possession by Mauritania and Morocco under their Madrid decolonisation agreement with Spain, signed late last year. Spain withdrew its administration at the end of February. Soon after today's attack began Mauritania armed patrols were seen in the streets, as panic broke out in the town's northern district of Ksar.

According to Mauritania officials it was the work of a Polisario suicide squad which had infiltrated the Nouakchott area.

Polisario fighters have repeatedly attacked Moroccan and Mauritanian "invading forces" inside the western Sahara in the past few months, claiming to have inflicted heavy losses.

They claim to have control of the conveyor belt linking the Bou Craa mines, main source of the territory's wealth, with El Aaiun, the former capital, on the coast, paralysing the flow of phosphate exports from the Moroccan sector.

Polisario proclaimed the Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic on February 27.

The front was created in Morocco in 1972 by Moroccans Saharawi origin and was originally committed to reattaching the territory to Morocco. But its leaders later switched their headquarters to Algeria.

Between 5,000 and 15,000 of the Western Sahara's 75,000 inhabitants (official Spanish figure in 1974) are estimated to have joined the front.

Morocco and Mauritania broke off diplomatic relations with Algeria after the front proclaimed a republic with a government headed by a senior Polisario official.

In a later development Mauritania troops neutralised the Polisario commando group which attacked the capital the official Mauritania news agency announced.

The town was taken at midday, three hours after the guerrillas launched their mortar and machine-gun attack.

The Polisario men were put out of action after "vigorous and rapid intervention by armed security forces," the agency said.

## Genoa chief prosecutor assassinated

GENOA, Italy, June 8 (R). — The chief public prosecutor of Genoa, signor Francesco Coco, was shot dead today, police said.

His assassination was the latest episode in a wave of political violence during the campaign leading up to Italy's general elections of June 20.

Police said Signor Coco, known for his right-wing views, was shot dead as he got out of his car, his driver and a bodyguard were also killed.

The main thrust now is economic.

Interests have been largest contractors in recent months, carriers, dry cargo tankers vessels or international ship-

ties

on-

ion treaty

8 (R). — Japan

100th country to

1968 international

the spread of nu-

government, at a

ceremony at the

deposited its instru-

tion of the treaty

signed in 1970.

ation ceremonies

in Moscow and

States, the Soviet

ain were the ori-

of the treaty whi-

n-nuclear nations

or manufacturing

powers — France

ave not signed the

which have either

ratified it inclu-

ding, Israel, Egypt,

il and South Afri-



WATER ON THEIR MINDS — Margaret Trudeau (left, holding poster), wife of Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, and an unidentified marcher enjoy themselves during a waterbucket parade along Vancouver's waterfront to the Habitat conference Sunday.

## Non-aligned movement lacks unity, but grows in strength

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia (CSM). — The biggest summit of non-aligned countries thus far is under preparation for midsummer in Colombo, Sri Lanka. The Yugoslavs say it could be the most specific yet in the "third world's" approach to major global problems.

Since the initial conference here in 1961, non-alignment has grown from 25 adherents to nearly a hundred.

Of the founding big names, only Yugoslavia's Josip Broz Tito remains on the political stage.

Jawaharal Nehru of India, Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt, Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana, Ethiopia's Haile Selassie, Indonesia's President Sukarno, and the others have all passed on.

The charisma has gone, and numbers have taken over. Sixty new independent states have emerged. Most have adopted non-alignment but without quite the unanimity of the original 25.

"We share main positions about the world system and the gap between developing and developed worlds," a top Yugoslav diplomat says, "but on many issues there are different approaches."

He mentions the Western Sahara, Angola, Somalia and the question of Eritrea's independence from Ethiopia.

A suggestion that the movement no longer has the same significance, however, is rejected.

The Yugoslavs are concerned to show that non-alignment has grown up. They insist it has dropped the old vindictiveness per se towards developed countries.

Instead, they say, it is producing serious, viable arguments for changes in international financial, monetary and trade systems fair to all but correcting the imbalance against the developing nations and ensuring their control over their natural resources.

The main thrust now is economic.

And the Franco record comes under fire: "The real offensive against hushed-up Franco era has not begun yet," says

one of Spain's top lawyers, "but it will."

In addition, the government has tried to stave off growing polarisation by banning a right-wing, pro-Franco rally. Polarisation began earlier this year with the reactivation of the right after the noncommunist left and some centre moderates joined Communists in the Plata Junta.

The government's dialogue with the opposition then decreased, but the King's recent meetings with opposition leaders have reduced tensions and won time for the government.

Previously, Juan Carlos had met opposition leaders in private. The new public aura signals the opposition's emerging legality.

Some analysts think the king is seeking support for getting a single question referendum on changes in the succession laws which would enable his son to succeed him at the age of 18 instead of 30.

They say the changes would cushion the king from the government itself. A strong "yes" vote in such a referendum would empower Juan Carlos to press for change and perhaps change the Cabinet.

On balance, most here now think Spain is heading in the right direction — and that there can be no turning back.

Two basic schools of thought have emerged on the future:

1. Build on the past: Spain must protect "connections" with security forces and the enigmatic army. The right cannot be simply

And the Franco record comes under fire: "The real offensive against hushed-up Franco era has not begun yet," says

one of Spain's top lawyers, "but it will."

In addition, the government has tried to stave off growing polarisation by banning a right-wing, pro-Franco rally. Polarisation began earlier this year with the reactivation of the right after the noncommunist left and some centre moderates joined Communists in the Plata Junta.

The government's dialogue with the opposition then decreased, but the King's recent meetings with opposition leaders have reduced tensions and won time for the government.

Previously, Juan Carlos had met opposition leaders in private. The new public aura signals the opposition's emerging legality.

Some analysts think the king is seeking support for getting a single question referendum on changes in the succession laws which would enable his son to succeed him at the age of 18 instead of 30.

They say the changes would cushion the king from the government itself. A strong "yes" vote in such a referendum would empower Juan Carlos to press for change and perhaps change the Cabinet.

On balance, most here now think Spain is heading in the right direction — and that there can be no turning back.

Two basic schools of thought have emerged on the future:

1. Build on the past: Spain must protect "connections" with security forces and the enigmatic army. The right cannot be simply

## Sadat: foreign capital flow to Egypt essential for world stability

CAIRO, June 7, (R). — Egypt's President Anwar Sadat said today that the flow of capital from the industrial nations to Egypt was important but could no longer be seen as a humanitarian obligation. "It must be understood to be an important prerequisite for international stability."

He made the statement in a message read for him by Prime Minister Mamdouh Salem at the opening of a Middle East development conference organised by the London Financial Times and Cairo Al Akhbar newspapers to discuss the prospects of Egypt's development in the next five years.

The president's message said that his country was doing all it possibly could to reinforce and accelerate the attainment of peace in the Middle East.

President Sadat forecast that the private sector's role in industry, agriculture, tourism and other activities in Egypt would increase under the country's economic open-door policy.

Egypt's Minister of Economy and Economic Cooperation, Dr. Zaki Shafai, told the conference his country could not go on depending on grants, other financial aid and short-term borrowing to finance large balance of payment deficits.

Nor could Egypt continue to suppress inflation artificially through massive subsidies, Dr. Shafai said.

The flow of foreign capital into Egypt could not be dispensed with however, Dr. Shafai said, and Egypt's 600 million sterling development plan for the next five years (1976-80) would depend on it to a large extent.

Dr. Shafai admitted Egypt was going through a critical economic period and said his government's policy was to push through major economic reform and cut down consumption expenditures.

British Minister for Overseas Development Reginald Prentice, in a speech read for him, said Britain planned to conduct feasibility studies of development projects in the Middle East.

Mr. Prentice said this could be for the benefit of Egypt in particular although he hoped it would be used to everyone's advantage in other parts of the developing world.

Economists and bankers from the United States, Europe and the Middle East are attending the three-day conference.

He added that it would be "highly positive" for the commission to propose such a convention, which would be a valuable contribution to international law and the cause of peace and freedom.

Elsewhere in Luanda, American lawyer Robert Cesner was today preparing his brief for the defence of two American mercenaries, Gary Acker and Daniel Gearhart. He planned to have his first meeting with them later in the day.

The trial, delayed in order to give Mr. Cesner more time for his preparations, is due to start on Friday.

At the museum of Angola, where the commission is meeting, Angolan officials were preparing to open an exhibition on mercenary operations. This will contain captured weapons, including a 106-mm recoilless rifle, and numerous photographs of alleged atrocities.

"It is not enough to condemn the mercenaries as individual criminals," he said. "We have to fight with conviction to place the responsibility effectively on those who armed them and helped them in their criminal activities."

## Australia forced to rethink its defence policy

CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA (CSM). — Here in the South Pacific, beneath towering clouds and a burning sun, lies a unique strategic problem that urgently needs solution:

How do you defend a continent as big as the United States (not counting Alaska or Hawaii) but lived in by less than the population of greater New York (14 million)?

A land whose major cities and untold mineral wealth lie scattered on or close to no less than 12,200 miles of vulnerable coastline?

Right now, the answer seems to be: not very well. Australia has 11 not-very-modern destroyers, four not-new British submarines, one aircraft carrier, a minuscule Army combat force of some 3,000 men (the Army numbers 31,500) and not a single major naval base on the 4,000-mile shore of Western Australia to guard some of the most fabulous iron ore, nickel, and natural gas deposits on earth.

True, Australia is building the Cockburn Sound naval base out west. It does have 24 swing-wing F-111 fighter bombers based in the east, and the new conservative Malcolm Fraser government is rapidly mending fences with

the only powerful protector in sight, the United States (allowing for nuclear-powered ships, agreeing to locate one of the world-wide Omega navigational bases on Australian soil, keeping on with the Pine Gap deep-space station and the nuclear submarine navy at Exmouth Gulf in the west).

But it doesn't add up to much — not for a nation of three million square miles which must now, for the first time in its history, defend vital ground not just in the populated east, but in the resource-rich west and north as well.

Officials in Canberra from the prime minister down are deeply concerned at the action of the Democrats in the U.S. Congress opposing aid against Soviet-backed forces in Angola; they wonder how reliable the United States would be if trouble were to break out now in the Indian Ocean or the Pacific.

"Singapore could take us by telephone," harrumphs mining millionaire Lang Hancock in his office in Perth.

An exaggeration, of course, from a man who desperately wants someone to protect Australian riches in the northwest, where his

telephone, harrumphs mining millionaire Lang Hancock in his office in Perth.

An exaggeration, of course, from a man who desperately wants someone to protect Australian riches in the northwest, where his

telephone, harrumphs mining millionaire Lang Hancock in his office in Perth.

An exaggeration, of course, from a man who desperately wants someone to protect Australian riches in the northwest, where his

telephone, harrumphs mining millionaire Lang Hancock in his office in Perth.

An exaggeration, of course, from a man who desperately wants someone to protect Australian riches in the northwest, where his

telephone, harrumphs mining millionaire Lang Hancock in his office in Perth.

An exaggeration, of course, from a man who desperately wants someone to protect Australian riches in the northwest, where his

telephone, harrumphs mining millionaire Lang Hancock in his office in Perth.

An exaggeration, of course, from a man who desperately wants someone to protect Australian riches in the northwest, where his

telephone, harrumphs mining millionaire Lang Hancock in his office in Perth.

An exaggeration, of course, from a man who desperately wants someone to protect Australian riches in the northwest, where his

telephone, harrumphs mining millionaire Lang Hancock in his office in Perth.

An exaggeration, of course, from a man who desperately wants someone to protect Australian riches in the northwest, where his

telephone, harrumphs mining millionaire Lang Hancock in his office in Perth.

An exaggeration, of course, from a man who desperately wants someone to protect Australian riches in the northwest, where his

telephone, harrumphs mining millionaire Lang Hancock in his office in Perth.

An exaggeration, of course, from a man who desperately wants someone to protect Australian riches in the northwest, where his

essential point is shared by many.

The time has clearly come for some fresh long-range strategic thinking in this part of the world.

Canberra is worried that Henry Kissinger and Gerald Ford are preoccupied with Europe, not Asia; in an interview, Prime Minister Fraser spent a good deal of time discussing the Soviet naval build-up in the Indian Ocean, the need for the U.S. to develop a base at Diego Garcia, the fact that the Soviet fleet sails three days for every one day U.S. ships are at sea.

Other experts here speak of the great amount of Australian trade that crosses the Indian Ocean and of the little-noticed but extremely thorough work of the Soviets in charting the Indian Ocean seabed and currents since the 1957-58 International Geophysical Year — work which has implications both for its navies (especially submarines) and its hunt for such undersea resources as manganese nodules.

Australia's main defense is that it faces no visible threat for some years. Yet the time is at hand for some sober planning. What, for instance, would Canberra do a decade or so from now if Indonesia played host to Soviet (or Chinese) forces and threatened New Guinea?

Or an overcrowded Indonesia tried to colonize part of the Australian northwest? Or Japan decided to take drastic action to protect the source of the huge amounts of iron ore it imports from Western Australia?

Canberra has ordered 53 fast, powerful Leopard tanks from West Germany (the U.S. M-60 is too big for the railroad tunnels here). It has bought two FFG-7 class patrol frigates, each with two helicopters and sophisticated missile launchers, from the U.S. (though the frigates won't be delivered until 1981 at the earliest).

It is searching for replacements for its Mirage fighters, and is expected to buy both a ground support aircraft (probably the Anglo-French Jaguar) and an air superiority fighter (probably the U.S. F-15 or F-16).

And Canberra is doing more joint planning with New Zealand.

Some specialists here believe far more attention should be paid to developing more mobile ground forces, much speedier naval ships for patrol duties, more anti-submarine warfare equipment.

And in an era in which the U.S. spends some 6 per cent of its gross national product on defense, Britain spends about 5, and even Malaysia 4.9, how long can exposed Australia, a white island in the brown sea of Asia, get away with spending as little as Belgium or Bulgaria — 2.7 per cent?



OFFICIAL PORTRAIT — Official portrait of Mrs. Betty Ford, wife of U.S. President Gerald R. Ford.



## EEC teams to study narrowing trade gap with Israel

TEL AVIV, June 7, (R). — The European Common Market is working on ways to narrow the trade gap with Israel, the leader of a Common Market delegation said here today.

M. Claude Cheysson was speaking to reporters before leaving after a five-day visit to discuss ways of implementing an Israel-Community trade, technology and investment agreement signed a year ago.

In answer to a question, he said the market "will not give in to any Arab boycott, pressure. Agreements will be signed with other Mediterranean countries and we hope they will contribute to a final Middle East peace."

Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon told reporters here today that an understanding had been reached with the Common Market that "any provisions reached with other Mediterranean countries will automatically be extended to Israel."

A joint communique issued tonight said committees were set up to study the problem of customs and to determine methods of

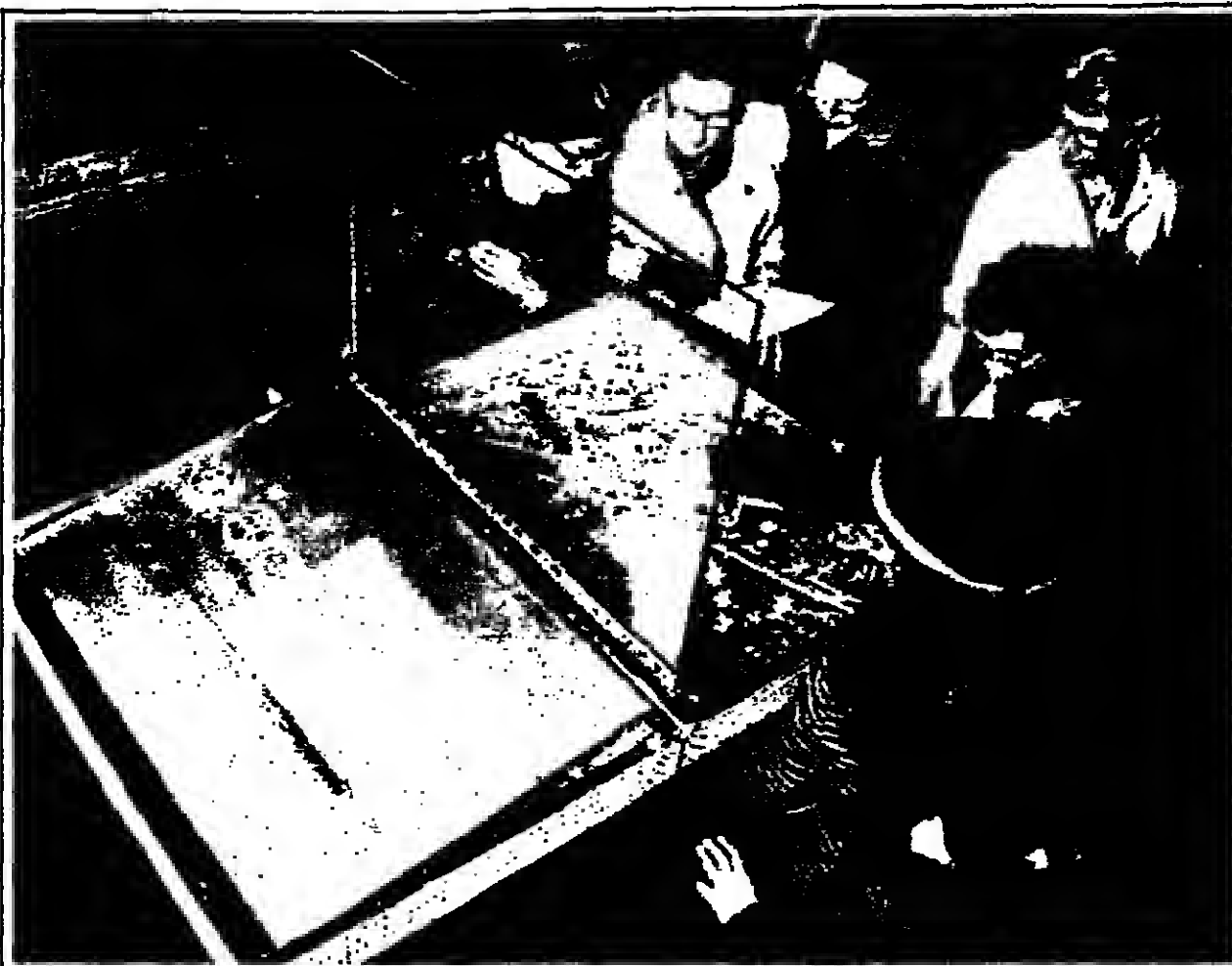
narrowing the 1,000 million dollar trade gap between Israel and the common market, now in favour of the Community.

Another committee was created to study the question of public tenders, standards and norms for the importing of textiles by Israel, the communique added.

### IDA approves \$5.2m U.S. loan to Yemen

WASHINGTON, June 7, (R). — A 5,200,000 dollar loan to Yemen to improve grain handling, storage and processing was approved today by the International Development Association (IDA), the interest-free loan affiliate of the World Bank.

The money will be used to build a silo at the Red Sea port of Hodeida, two large bakeries in Sana'a and Taiz and smaller bakeries, in other cities, regional warehouses and nutrition facilities to fortify bread.



BRITAIN'S GIFT TO U.S. — Visitors to the Goldsmith's Hall, London, view the eight-hundredweight showcase for the display of a replica of Magna Carta of 1215. The gift will be presented by the British Parliament to the American Congress to mark the Bicentenary of the United States.

## Partners in Development Jordan's 5-year plan Presentation of the 5-year plan (Part II)

by Dr. Hanna Odeh Mr. Chairman,

The primary aim of the five-year plan is to further expand and diversify the structure of the national economy through sustaining the current development momentum. Its objectives, strategies and policies have been guided by a number of basic principles:

First, the citizen, being our most valuable resource and asset, is the target of development and should share in its gains and benefits within an equitable and just social framework;

Secondly, emphasis on social development with the object of deepening active participation of all sections of the population and significantly providing opportunities for women to play a wider role in economically productive activities;

Thirdly, promotion of individual and private sector initiative and widening the scope of cooperation and partnership between the public and private sectors;

Fourthly, greater coordination of development efforts with sister Arab countries and the establishment of joint economic projects, including infra-structural facilities; and

Fifthly, greater cooperation with foreign countries in the economic, technical, scientific, and cultural fields and the encouragement of foreign investment in Jordan.

The goals of the five-year plan consist of (1) increasing gross domestic product by 12 per cent per annum, (2) equitable distribution of development gains among the population in the various regions of the Kingdom, (3) increasing domestic revenues of the government at an annual average of 16.5 per cent, and (4) reducing the trade deficit relating to gross national product from about 42 per cent in 1975 to 21 per cent in 1980.

The achievement of these goals requires the application of a number of policies and measures related to investment, mobilization of available resources and the improvement of economic efficiency. In this sense, the five-year plan is a comprehensive programme of action which is not limited to just a group of projects to be executed but calls for the adoption of other important measures, such as strengthening the institutional framework (particularly development machinery), emphasising technical education and manpower training, and applying appropriate monetary and fiscal policies aimed at encouraging savings and investment and the maintenance of relative economic stability and social equity.

The plan also calls for the implementation of an integrated investment programme totalling JD 765 million, which is about evenly divided between the public and private sectors. Two-third of total investment is allocated to economic sectors and the remaining one-third to social sectors. It should be noted that the plan projects are at an advanced state of preparation and some of them are even in the implementation stage. Moreover, a significant proportion of envisaged investment relates to few projects with high offshore compo-

nents. Priority is given to commodity-producing sectors, viz. minerals and agriculture, and related infra-structures. It is expected that this would not only correct the imbalance in the structure of the economy and help distribute economic activity outside the present centres of population concentration, but also contribute importantly to the growth of national income and foreign exchange earnings.

In the field of agriculture, the plan aims at stabilising production and raising productivity, by major investments in irrigation works in the Jordan Valley, the Southern Ghors and on the highlands. These areas will be primarily utilised for the production of export-oriented high-value fruits and vegetables and, as part of the crop pattern, of feed and fodder needed for the development and integration of the livestock sub-sector.

Mining and industry is allotted 30 per cent of total investments. Among the principal projects in this sector are the expansion of phosphate production, the extraction of potash from the Dead Sea brines, the expansion of cement production and petroleum refining, and the construction of a phosphatic fertilizer industry on the south coast of Aqaba, a cement plant in the southern part of the country and a copper mining plant about 50 kilometers south of the Dead Sea.

The plan takes into account the considerable scope available for the expansion of medium and small-scale industries for both import-substitution and export growth. Although these are largely left to the private sector, they will be actively encouraged in terms of incentives and financing.

It is worth mentioning here that the performance of the private sector during the three-year plan was outstanding and went well beyond our expectations. This is indicative of the basic confidence in the economic stability that has been gained during the last few years. This also explains the important role attributed to the private sector in the present plan. During the coming five years, the thrust of public policy will be not only to promote a more favourable climate for the private sector but also to actively encourage Arab and other private investment. Thus incentives will be kept under constant review in order to promote efficiency in resource allocation. Naturally, we have to bear in mind the strong and growing "pull" of the neighbouring Arab countries for Jordanian technical skills, which necessitates the adoption of higher capital-intensity in industrial production.

Substantial provision is made for the expansion of transportation facilities, power generation and distribution, telecommunications, and housing. Besides social investments elsewhere in the country, the development of these projects will proceed on an integrated basis and take fully into account the social requirements for housing, schools, health centres, water supply, and electricity.

The plan attaches prime consideration to the supply of technical, managerial and skilled man-

power. It thus provides for the establishment of technical and vocational institutions, the expansion of the University of Jordan and the establishment of the Yarmouk University which will be primarily concerned with higher technical and technological education. To meet immediate and medium-term needs, the plan calls for the establishment of workers' training centers, expansion of training programmes abroad, and the improvement of existing incentive system. Special attention would be given to availing training and work opportunities to women to ensure their active participation in economic activities.

For obvious reasons the Jordanian economy is not immune to inflationary pressures from the outside. While realizing that rapid economic growth is not incompatible with relative price stability, the maintenance of the latter is essential to attaining real improvements in living standard and the preservation of social equity. The plan thus emphasises the need to channel increasing proportions of available resources to investment through restraining the growth of current public expenditures and the encouragement of private savings.

Further thoughts and ideas on these and other issues are given in the working papers submitted to this Conference. These relate to the system of implementation and follow-up of the plan, mobilisation of domestic resources and the amelioration of inflationary pressures, manpower development and training, social content of the plan, and the economic impact of the City of Amman. It is suggested that these papers be considered by the respective Committees.

I consider it my duty here to reiterate our deep appreciation and gratitude for the generous financial support and capital aid offered us by sister Arab countries and development funds and by friendly countries and regional and international organisations. It goes without saying that this help contributed largely to the attainment of the economic and social gains which I mentioned earlier, and to the establishment of the current development impetus.

With the need for external aid now more conspicuous than ever, friendly countries and institutions are requested to respond favourably to our requirements. Our expectations are indeed high. The timely and successful implementation of the five-year plan will largely depend on the expectation that external aid requirements are met.

The benefits to be derived from the implementation of the five-year plan are substantial in terms of welfare of the Jordanian people. Though substantial amounts of money will have to be borrowed to finance its projects, the expected economic returns are such as to maintain, in particular, the debt service ratio below 10 per cent of goods and non-factor services in 1980. This confirms the ability of Jordan to service its external loans and to resume rapid economic and social development. Jordan's past performance bears witness to this and to our ability to effectively use external aid.

## Raging inflation provokes rethink on Olympics

DETROIT (AP) — Growing and nearly prohibitive cost factors aren't going to confine summer Olympic Games in the future to the few cities which already have facilities, believes Doug Roby, president emeritus of the United States Olympic Committee.

"If we did that, the thing would be lost... that would destroy the games," said Roby, an Olympic fund-raising promoter.

"You don't want to have one set place all the time," he said. "The idea has always been to spread the gospel."

Go here. Go to the back woods. You don't want to go to the same place all the time."

However, he admitted, "with the winter games we may have to confine it to three or four places unless they drastically change the programme. There aren't too many places in the world that can accommodate the games and have 2,500 feet vertical falls for Alpine ski events."

The 78-year-old Roby, said there hasn't been a sound solution for reducing the cost of staging the summer games, which he said will cost Canada upwards of \$900 million for the Montreal games in July.

"I think the programme might be changed in the future," he said. "But we're not going to break them (various sports) up. Some people say we should have separate Olympic Games for swimming, track and field, etc. in separate cities. We have that now with world championships."

Roby, one of two U.S. members of the International Olympic Committee, said there was "a great likelihood" that in future winter games the luge and bobsled events would be dropped—but not at the 1980 games at Lake Placid, New York, since there is already a run there.

"It would cost \$8 million to build that run," Roby said. "It has practically no use afterwards. There are very few bobsleds and very few luges, relatively speaking, in many countries."

He said the most costly item is an Olympic stadium. Roby was on a committee in 1939 that pushed for the Olympics to be in Detroit, "but what we really wanted was a stadium."

Roby was one of the prime movers in Detroit's nearly successful bid to get the 1968 Olympics. But they went to Mexico City instead.

"It's really unfortunate that we missed the boat with that," he said. "But we missed it in '68 because the rest of the world didn't want to give it to the United States... They didn't want it in the United States because we had so much and there were other developing countries that wanted them."

with world championships."

Roby said the summer programme for the 1980 Olympics in Moscow will be the same as this year's, adding by that time, "I'm sure mainland China will be in the games."

Roby said the summer programme for the 1980 Olympics in Moscow will be the same as this year's, adding by that time, "I'm sure mainland China will be in the games."

Roby said the summer programme for the 1980 Olympics in Moscow will be the same as this year's, adding by that time, "I'm sure mainland China will be in the games."

Roby said the summer programme for the 1980 Olympics in Moscow will be the same as this year's, adding by that time, "I'm sure mainland China will be in the games."

Roby said the summer programme for the 1980 Olympics in Moscow will be the same as this year's, adding by that time, "I'm sure mainland China will be in the games."

Roby said the summer programme for the 1980 Olympics in Moscow will be the same as this year's, adding by that time, "I'm sure mainland China will be in the games."

Roby said the summer programme for the 1980 Olympics in Moscow will be the same as this year's, adding by that time, "I'm sure mainland China will be in the games."

Roby said the summer programme for the 1980 Olympics in Moscow will be the same as this year's, adding by that time, "I'm sure mainland China will be in the games."

Roby said the summer programme for the 1980 Olympics in Moscow will be the same as this year's, adding by that time, "I'm sure mainland China will be in the games."

Roby said the summer programme for the 1980 Olympics in Moscow will be the same as this year's, adding by that time, "I'm sure mainland China will be in the games."

Roby said the summer programme for the 1980 Olympics in Moscow will be the same as this year's, adding by that time, "I'm sure mainland China will be in the games."

Roby said the summer programme for the 1980 Olympics in Moscow will be the same as this year's, adding by that time, "I'm sure mainland China will be in the games."

Roby said the summer programme for the 1980 Olympics in Moscow will be the same as this year's, adding by that time, "I'm sure mainland China will be in the games."

Roby said the summer programme for the 1980 Olympics in Moscow will be the same as this year's, adding by that time, "I'm sure mainland China will be in the games."

## \$2b support for sterling mirrors U.S. concern

WASHINGTON, June 7, (APF). — The massive support for the pound sterling announced today is "the result of continuing negotiations" a spokesman for the U.S. Department of the Treasury said. Details of the agreement under which Britain will get 5,300 million dollars in stand-by credits from the world's 10 richest countries were worked out "over the week-end", the spokesman said, without giving any other indications.

The fact that the treasury and the Federal Reserve Board contributed 2,000 million dollars showed the interest which the American government had helping the recovery of the pound as well as in restoring some order in the foreign-exchange markets, observers in the United States noted.

U.S. officials, like foreign-exchange dealers, believe that the British currency is at present undervalued and that this harmful situation is the result of artificial factors which justify an unprecedented support operation.

But Treasury Secretary William Simon told newsmen that "this is not an effort to fix the pound at a (certain) level" and that the way Britain used the line of credit "depends on the market".

The aid operation announced today is obviously part of plans to fight erratic movements in foreign-exchange markets worked out at the summit meeting at Rambouillet, near Paris, and at monetary meetings in Jamaica January.

"This represents such an effort", Mr. Simon added. Monetary experts said U.S. companies with subsidiaries in Britain were very interested in the recovery of the pound, fall in the British currency made them lose a considerable amount of money lately.

Waldheim: 10,000 die each day from malnutrition

NASHVILLE, Tennessee, June 7, (R). — United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim today said 500 million people on the edge of starvation, 10,000 die every day from the effects of malnutrition.

He was speaking at Vanderbilt University where he received Cordell Hull peace award, for the secretary of State under the late President Roosevelt, who was one of the architects of the U.N.

In his address to an audience which included the ambassador of most of the U.N. member states, visiting Nashville at the invitation of the state government, the secretary-general said the gap between the world's rich and poor was getting wider.

"If we do not succeed in closing it, then we will continue to have a world divided against itself," he said.

"There is no way in which we can create political stability in a world of such glaring economic and social disparities."

Egypt, China sign 60 million pound trade accord

CAIRO, June 6, (APF). — A million pound trade accord 1976 between Egypt and China was signed here today.

The pact was initiated by Chinese Deputy Minister of Foreign Commerce Chin Chel and med Wafa El Dine, an Egyptian under-secretary of commerce.

Under the agreement, China will supply Egypt with food, fibres, chemical products, machinery and machines.

Egypt is to supply China with cotton, rice, phosphates, medical and steel plates.

After signing the agreement the Egyptian official emphasised to the press that it represented a bare minimum for trade possibilities between the two countries.

He said further negotiations will take place between Peking and Cairo on trade accords for the years 1977-80.

Mr. Chin Chel arrived here for a ten-day stay in Egypt.

economic planners, the Chinese succeeded from scratch in quelling feeding, clothing and housing their huge population."

Other nations already have recognised the potential for better than the U.S. government Hoose believes. "The Chinese men their trade show facilities Peking are booked solidly for next four years," he said.

But, he concluded, while the echelons of the U.S. State Department are working valiantly to help businessmen and pen those higher up, the China trial is "ignored at the top of the State Department".

## For Business Men

- Make use of our marketing experience in Jordan.
- We are on the spot and we understand your difficulties.
- We can keep you supplied with a constant flow of advantageous offers.
- We can help you in promoting your sales.
- We can act as your adviser, agent and representative.

Call us on: Tel. 44634. Write us to: JORDAN TRADING AND GENERAL AGENCIES EST. P.O. Box 451 — Amman.

## Car for sale

Duty free car, Opel 1973, Automatic;

home appliances; furniture and miscellaneous items.

Call Tel. 42894.



## French expertise brings touch of class to California wine-making

California (AP). — Pri-  
powerful thing. It brought  
Portet thousands of mi-  
his home in France and  
c name of Lafite Roths-  
a small winery in Califor-  
na Valley.

left one of the most pow-  
I respected traditions in  
ary of wine at Lafite.

ther, Andre, managed the  
chateau that makes the  
us wine.

32, grew up on the es-  
its centuries-old traditi-  
vineyards and a collec-  
vines going back to the  
tury. The property is so  
that it was set aside  
ected by the Nazis as a  
rize during World War

attended France's renew-  
culture and winemaking  
Montpellier following his  
at Lafite.

well this behind him, why  
boose to seek his for-  
new wine land of

al challenge, that's  
answers.

h he acquired his know-  
France, Portet said that  
elt ready to take on a  
of responsibility—a ch-  
take his own wine—the  
wine boom had seot  
ices in his native Bor-  
of sight.

atioo seot him on a se-  
place of his own, and  
dding at his winery he-  
"This is it."

ture was financed thro-  
icans Portet met to Fr-  
settled in California's  
a wine area in the sp-  
72 and that fall made  
Joe for Clos Du Val, as  
60 ml is called.

in complete command  
trade, as his father was  
n fact, the younger Por-  
d Clos Du Val and not-  
don't get the opportu-  
uld a winery from the  
very often."

and is, highly impress-  
years. Here you have to fight  
california winemaking—  
yourself although everyone is hel-  
the technology—but he  
ottee his French back-  
los Du Val produces  
Cabernet Sauvignon, al-  
he primary grape of

Bordeaux's red wines, and Zin-  
fandel, an assertive red wine ex-  
clusive to California. This con-  
trasts with other California win-  
eries, which turn out complete  
wine lists in all colours and fla-  
vours.

And there are technical Gallic  
touches at the winery itself in the  
way fermenting wines are handi-  
ed. For example, all of the barrels  
are made of French, rather than  
American oak staves.

But Portet, that personal pride  
flashing, shuns comparisons be-  
ween his California wines and tho-  
se of his native France.

"Winemaking is winemaking  
wherever you are," he said. "Two  
batches of grapes may turn out  
different even if made into wine  
by the same winemaker. They are  
more different if made by differ-  
ent winemakers. How about wines  
made thousands of miles apart?"

Comparisons aside, his winery  
has one strictly California touch.  
It's bounded on two sides by a  
golf course.

Portet's father, who retired last  
year after 25 years of guiding La-  
fite Rothschild, has visited his  
son's California winery. And the  
younger Portet admits to placing  
more than one trans-Atlantic pho-  
ne call for advice.

Though he prefers to steer clear  
of comparisons between the red  
wines of Bordeaux and his own  
Cabernet Sauvignon, Portet notes  
great differences between French  
and California lifestyles.

"In France you have long es-  
tablished relationships and habits.  
There is protocol in both busi-  
ness and personal relationships,"  
he said. "Here it is much less  
formal."

Portet said he and his wife and  
two children had little trouble ad-  
apting to life in California, but  
doubts that anyone moving to  
France would find things going as  
smoothly.

In the business end of French  
wine: "The framework has been  
used for years and years and  
and is, highly impress-  
years. Here you have to fight  
california winemaking—  
yourself although everyone is hel-  
the technology—but he  
ottee his French back-  
los Du Val produces  
Cabernet Sauvignon, al-  
he primary grape of

That, he said, in a way shows

another difference between Califor-  
nia and France.

Winemaking here is still in its  
formative years even though Califor-  
nia has been producing wines  
for a century, Portet believes. There  
is little of the continuity displayed  
in France.

"In France everyone involved  
in wine is more experienced, fami-  
lies have been in it for genera-  
tions. Grandfathers teach it to their  
sons who pass it on to their sons.  
They all have the feel for it."

As for differences in exactly  
how wine is made in France and  
elsewhere, Portet said: "The basics  
are the same wherever you are.  
It's the small decisions that make  
the differences, how fast one  
does certain things and so on. It's  
the small things that all add up."

He said he realises compari-  
sons are inevitable between Califor-  
nia and France because his home-  
land's lengthy wine tradition has  
established standards for what  
certain styles of wine should be.

However, he said he doesn't  
want his wine to be thought of in  
terms of other people's work in  
other lands.

"I was lucky to taste one of the  
best wines in the world all the  
time at Lafite," he said. "I know  
what I like. I know what I want."  
"If I was making wine in France  
I would make it in the same  
style as I do here."

Then he poured a glass of his  
Cabernet Sauvignon from his  
first California vintage. He wat-  
ched a guest swirl the glass, then  
sniff the wine.

When the guest smiled, so did  
Portet—with pride.



PRIDE IN HIS WINE — Winemaker Bernard Portet prepares to draw a glass of Cabernet Sauvignon for tasting at his Napa, Calif. winery, Clos Du Val. In California's Napa Valley, Portet grew up on the Lafite Rothschild estate that makes the single best-known wine on earth. Despite the fact that it was managed by his father, he left France to make his own wine in California. (AP wirephoto).

## Oriental rugs catch on in the States

More oriental rugs are being  
sold today in the American mar-  
ket than ever, and to a wider  
range of customers. People of mod-  
est income as well as the affluent  
want an oriental rug for their  
home.

Young people do as well as the  
ir elders. The clientele is as varied  
as the rugs themselves.

Dealers are pleased. Business is  
good, but they cannot always say  
the same of the rugs they are re-  
ceiving.

Nathan G. Hintlian of Washing-  
ton, D. C., a respected sage in the  
business, puts it this way: "While  
demand is high, quality is less  
than in the old days," he says  
with a sad shake of the head.

His complaint is echoed by Ch-  
arles G. Coe, buyer for W. & J.  
sloane, Inc., which has oriental  
rug galleries in its many stores  
around the U.S.

"Yes, we can get all the rugs  
we want, but not all of the qual-  
ity rugs we would like to have,"  
he said, adding, "the number of  
undesirable rugs coming into the  
country is appalling."

Oriental rugs have always var-  
ied in quality, even the best of  
them. Quality depends on the skill  
of the weavers and all are not  
equal in skill.

Many of the finest weavers are  
leaving the looms today for the  
factory, where wages are higher.  
Iran is industrialising and is en-  
couraging this defection. It means  
that the quality of rugs has been  
affected proportionately.

But it does not mean there are  
no quality orientals, just fewer of

them. For the buyer it means care-  
ful selection and expert guidan-  
ce, especially the latter.

First of all, he should at least  
have a smattering of knowledge  
of these fabulous rugs, their  
characteristics, tradition and design.

Almost everyone has heard of the  
famous Kerman (spelling may vary  
slightly, as will all orientals) rugs.  
They are woven in a city by that  
name in Iran, a city on the old  
trade route to India.

Kermans have a reputation for  
elegance of design and soft blen-  
ding of colours. They include "so-  
me of the finest carpets made—  
and some that are inferior today,"  
according to authorities.

Tabriz is known for its "medal-  
lion-and-corner" design, thought  
have been copied from tooled le-  
ather book covers of the 15th cen-  
tury. The ancient "hunting de-  
sign" is a popular one today. So-  
me of the finest Tabriz are woven  
with a silk thread.

The weavers of Kashan have a  
well-established reputation for ex-  
cellence. The modern Kashan car-  
pet is conservative in design, fea-  
turing an all-over pattern in a  
wide range of colours—reds, blue  
and cream predominating.

The Isfahan is described crisply  
by one dealer as "elegant and ex-  
pensive."

The Heriz and Hamadan are  
considered to be good utilitarian  
rugs and are moderate in price.  
The Joshegan, now coming into  
favour, is woven in a small village  
northeast of Isfahan. It has an  
overall rectilinear design in  
bright, dark colours, with red pre-  
dominating.

Qum and Nain are comparative  
newcomers in rug weaving. Nain  
is noted in particular for its  
silk weave which gives the rug a  
glittering effect. These rugs are  
expensive and scarce.

There are many interesting tri-  
bal rugs on the market, usually  
geometric in design. Some are wo-  
ven in natural, undyed wool and  
come in the brown and beige ton-  
es of the wool itself.

The Sarouk, with its dark mar-  
oon colour, often found in "grand-  
mother's parlour," is coming back  
into favour as grand-daughter  
chooses it for her living room.

Rugs from northwest Persia—  
the areas of Meshgin and Arde-  
bil—are famed for their geomet-  
ric designs, many of which resem-  
ble those of old Caucasian rugs.

In scatter rugs, the prayer rug,  
with or without the niche, is gain-  
ing new popularity. Old prayer  
rugs are collector's items. If you  
have one, cherish it.

When you walk into this won-  
derland of oriental rugs, you will  
need a guide, one you can trust.  
In other words, a salesman. The  
most likely place to find a sales-  
man of this type is in a store with  
a reputation for high quality and  
service.

If he is a good salesman, he  
will not rush you into a sale. He  
will not talk down to you. For in-  
stance, if you have a certain am-  
ount of money to spend and you  
want a Kerman, he should tell  
you frankly if that sum will buy  
you only a low-quality Kerman.

He will probably suggest that  
you will get more for your mon-  
ey in a top-grade Indian rug. And  
if you cannot afford that, he might  
even suggest a machine-made, ori-  
ental-design rug.

You will be depeended on your  
salesman because it is impossible  
for the average person to distin-  
guish between a good rug and one  
of inferior quality.

There are certain things to look  
for, however. The pattern on a  
good rug is nearly as well defin-  
ed on the back as on the front.  
Study the weave. It should be sm-  
ooth to the touch. It should be  
tight.

Don't be afraid to walk on your  
new oriental rug. A good rug is  
made to be walked on. The more  
it is walked on, the better it lo-  
oks.

Also, if you should need a diff-  
erent oriental some time, perhaps  
a larger one or one with different  
colours, you can always trade in  
your old one (CSM).

## night's TV Features

THE LUCY SHOW  
LUCY THE CAMPCOOK

nd her friend Vivian work as cooks to a group of stu-  
misadventures and hilarious situations arise.

THE FIRST CHURCHILLS  
THE QUEEN COMMAND

nation in England is unstable. James helped by France  
land tries to disembark in England but his attempt fails.

MATT HELM  
MURDER ON THE RUN

elm is on the trace of a young woman, sole survivor  
after million dollars robbery.

Where  
to lunch and dine  
Today

The Diplomat First  
Circle, Jebel Amman. Tel.  
25592. Open from 7 a.m.  
to 1 a.m. Restaurant,  
snack bar, coffee shop,  
patisseries. Oriental and  
European specialities.

For advertising in above columns kindly contact "Sout wa  
Soud" Tel. 38569. Open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. & 4 to 6 p.m.

## CHINESE Restaurant

Jebel Amman, near Ahli-  
yah School or CMS. Tel.  
38968. Open daily from  
noon to 3.30 p.m. and 7  
p.m to midnight.

## STEAKHOUSE

Hotel — Jebel L'weibdeh,  
Amman. Tel. 22103/4.  
Choice of three set menus  
daily for lunch and a La  
Carte. Open for lunch 12-  
3 p.m. and dinner 7-12  
p.m. kindly book your ta-  
ble

## CINEMA RAINBOW

Telephone 25155

presents

"The Taking Of  
Pelham  
One Two Three"

Starring:

WALTER MATHAU

Show times:

3.30 - 6.30 - 9.00

## Television

el 3 & 6 :	9.15 Reportage
Quran	Channel 6 :
Cartoons	7.30 News in Hebrew
Agricultural program-	7.45 Varieties
me	8.30 Doctor at large
Lucy show	9.00 Science report
News in Arabic	9.10 First Churchills
el 3 :	10.00 News in English
Sports programme	10.15 Matt Helm (on both
Arabic series	channels)

## Amman Airport

tures :	Arrivals :
Aqaba	9.20 Muscat, Doha
Damascus	9.30 Aqaba
Cairo	9.45 Karachi, Abu Dhabi
Kuwait	10.00 Jeddah
Kuwait (KAC)	10.30 Kuwait (KAC)
Athens, Amsterdam	12.00 Bucharest (Tarom)
(KLM)	13.00 Damascus
Vienna, Copenhagen	13.35 Muscat, Abu Dhabi,
London	Bahrain (GA)
Bucharest (Tarom)	Riyadh (SDP)
17.10 Kuwait	
Bahrain, Abu Dhabi,	17.15 Kuwait (KAC)
Muscat (GA)	17.30 Cairo
Riyadh, Dhahran (SDI)	18.55 Amsterdam, Brussels,
Dhahran	Geneva
Kuwait	20.50 London (BA)

## Radio

(On 888 KHZ):	
7.00 Breakfast show	
7.30 News Bulletin	
7.45 News Reports	
8.00 Sign off	
12.00 Pop session (part I)	
13.00 News Summary	
13.03 Pop session (part II)	
14.00 News Bulletin	
14.10 Radio magazine	
14.30 Melody time	
15.00 Concert hour	
16.00 Old favourites	
16.30 Easy listening	
17.00 Pop session (part III)	
18.00 News Summary	
18.05 Listener's choice	
18.30 Science report	
18.45 Songs	
19.00 News Bulletin	
19.10 News reports	
19.30 Sign off	

## Market Prices

Appricots : 280-320	
Apples (starken) : 140-180	
Apples (double red) : 180-260	
Bananas : 160-190	
Bell pepper : 140-180	
Caulliflower : 80-110	
Carrots (yellow) : 50-65	
Cucumber (small) : 100-140	
Cucumbers (large) : 50-70	
Cherry (large) : 180-220	
Cherry (small) : 100-160	
Cherry (red) : 160-220	
Eggplant (small) : 100-130	
Eggplant (large) : 80-120	
Grape leaves : 100-140	
Green beans : 80-120	
Garlic (dry) : 120-160	
Hot Pepper : 100-140	
Lemon : 120-150	
Horse beans : 40-55	
Marrow (regular) : 70-90	
Marrow (small) : 40-60	
Misk million : 120-180	
Orange : 100-140	
Onions (local) : 40-55	
Onions (imported) : 50-80	
Okra : 300-400	
Potatoes (local) : 100-130	

Peaches (red) : 120-180
Spinach : 25-35
Tangerines : 120-170
Tomatoes : 80-120
Wild cucumbers : 50-70

## Tonight's Emergencies

Doctors :	
Dr. Zakaria Shannak :	
(37935)	
Dr. Ali Abdul Al Hafez :	
(51919)	
Pharmacies :	
Kherfan : (44198)	
Fawzi : (25024)	
Hindi : (24425)	
Taxis :	
Jerusalem : (36955)	
Neel : (44433)	
Jordan : (23050)	

## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS	
1. Morass	
6. Mast	
10. Melilot	
11. Men	
13. Ethiopian	
14. Muse of poetry	
15. Sweetshop	
16. Mixture in	
18. Wire	
19. Cage	
20. Eorder	
21. Invisible	
22. Narrator	
24. Marc Antony's	
27. Flower	
28. Container	
29. Peak	
32. River island	
33. The Lion	
34. Therefore	
35. Commonwealth	
37. Disposition	
39. Surgical	
40. Shore bird	
41. Coarse grass	
stem	

DOWN	
2. Rooting	
3. Grown girls	
4. Feminine name	
5. Encountered	
6. Proclaim	
7. Owing bird	
8. Average	
9. Fortness of the	
Assassins	
10. Put out a batter	
11. Fellow	
12. Of the sun	
17. Temperamental	
20. Corded cloth	
21. Anecdote	
22. Steak in	
mbhogany	
23. Camovar	
24. Lacking in	
refinement	
25. Dawdle	
26. Property	
29. Armistice	
30. Hidesous gouts	
31. Versifier	
33. Contribute	
helpfully	
34. Town on the	
Thames	
36. Drive slantingly	
38. Kava	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50

Par time 35 min. AP Newsfeatures 6-9



## Guerrillas step up campaign against Smith's regime

**SALISBURY, Rhodesia, June 8 (Agencies)** — African nationalist guerrillas have kidnapped one of Rhodesia's 10 black senior chiefs, Chief Makiba, Minister of Internal Jack Mussett announced here today.

Mr. Mussett said Chief Makiba was abducted in his home district of Bikita, 250 kms southeast of Salisbury. He gave no other details.

Chief Makiba, an elderly man, has implacably opposed guerrillas seeking to bring down Mr. Ian Smith's white minority regime and install majority black rule.

Four of his colleagues, also senior chiefs, were recently made ministers in Mr. Smith's government.

Observers here saw the incident as an escalation in the stepped-up guerrilla campaign against the Salisbury regime.

Meanwhile two civilian aircraft were damaged in a weekend attack by African nationalist guerrillas on Bumi Hills airstrip in the north western Rhodesia, near the Zambian border, it was announced here today.

A security forces communiqué said an explosive device had been set off under one of the aircraft, slightly damaging it and a nearby plane. No one was injured in the attack, which took place on the night of June 5.

It was the first reported incident on the north western border with Zambia since President Kenneth Kaunda announced that his country would allow anti-Salisbury guerrillas to use bases in Zambia.

Bumi Hills airstrip is located 55 kms from the town of Kariba.

## Bonn hails coordinated move to support sterling value

**BONN, June 8, (R)** — West Germany today hailed the \$5,300 million standby credit to Britain by leading industrial nations as evidence of effective international monetary cooperation in the spirit of last November's Rambouillet summit agreement.

In a formal statement, the government also praised Britain for its efforts to restore economic stability without limiting free access to the British market for its trading partners.

West Germany — which according to financial sources supplied \$800 million of the huge international overdraft — said the credit over a maximum of six months would give the Bank of England "room for manoeuvre to counteract disturbed market conditions."

Sterling today steadied at around \$1.77 on European currency markets, consolidating yesterday's abrupt recovery in London and New York on the strength of the credit by a group of leading central banks.

The rate touched \$1.800 briefly in most centres, nearly five cents

## Beirut is isolated as fierce battles rage throughout Lebanon

(Continued from page 1)

The reports contained no reference to Mr. Atari's criticisms. No official confirmation was available in Damascus of radio reports of battles between advancing Syrian troops and the Palestinian and leftist alliance.

One hopeful sign today was the absence of any Syrian radio or newspaper attacks on Fateh. Sources said this was the result of last night's ceasefire agreement between Saiga and the PLO forces even though it apparently proved abortive.

Newspapers here devoted only three paragraphs to a two-hour news conference yesterday by Saiga, Secretary-General Sami Atari, who bitterly attacked Fateh and Lebanese leftists.

and about 30 kms from the Zambian bank of Lake Kariba.

Bumi Hills is a small game-winning and fishing centre on Lake Kariba, normally reached either by air or by cruisers and small boats.

The settlement is surrounded by vast tracts of tribal trust land or national parks. Today's communiqué did not say specifically that the sabotage was the work of Rhodesian nationalist guerrillas, but observers saw it as another indication of the "Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) Liberation Army" determination to harass Rhodesia from Zambia as well as from Mozambique.

## Lion's share of Getty fortune to charity

**LOS ANGELES, June 8 (AFP)** — Most of billionaire John Paul Getty's fortune will go to charity, a spokesman for the oil tycoon's family said today.

Mr. Getty's three sons, Ronald, John Paul Jr. and Gordon Peter, plus 16 grandchildren and a great-grandchild, will each receive an equal share of the fortune, estimated at between \$2,000 million and \$4,000 million, the spokesman said.

The will left by Mr. Getty, often described as the world's richest man, will be disclosed here in the next few days, the spokesman said.

The funeral of Mr. Getty, who died in England yesterday, aged 83, will take place here on Thursday.

## U.S., Israel boycott PLO speech at ILO meet

**GENEVA, June 8 (R)** — The United States and Israel boycotted a speech to a World Employment Conference here today by the Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO), which was admitted as an observer despite their firm opposition.

The U.S. government and employer and worker delegations and the Israeli delegations walked out when PLO representative Abdul Muhsen Abu Maizer rose to address delegates from the 132-member International Labour Organisation (ILO).

The ILO governing body gave the PLO observers status at the conference, which opened last Friday to discuss ways to reduce unemployment.

Mr. Abu Maizer called for condemnation of Israeli occupation of Arab lands and said Arabs would table a paper at the conference outlining Israeli atrocities in the occupied territories.

The Israeli and American delegations returned to the conference after Mr. Abu Maizer's speech but made no comment.

## Spanish rightists maintain opposition to parties bill

**MADRID, June 8 (R)** — Extreme right-wingers fought a last ditch struggle in the Cortes today to prevent the re-emergence of political parties in Spain after a 37-year ban.

Four deputies demanded rejection of a government bill to legalise parties, except the Communists, anarchists and separatists, for the first time since the 1936-39 Civil War.

But it appeared a rearguard action. Parliamentary sources said they expected only about 50 of the 565-member Cortes to vote against the bill that would allow opposition parties, including the Socialists, to contest general elections early next year.

Opposition to the bill comes from right-wingers dedicated to the one-party Francoist state.

## Prince Hassan says Syrian role in Lebanon 'essential'

(Continued from page 1)

"We also hope to strike oil," he said. Prince Hassan, who toured France's nuclear research centre at Saclay, near Paris, said Jordan hoped to acquire an experimental reactor.

"We also expect to use solar energy for desalting sea water for irrigation purposes," he said.

The Prince said the Palestinian people of the West Bank should choose their own destiny.

"We will help them choose their own future... but the evacuation of Israeli troops from the occupied territories is essential."

Prince Hassan yesterday met with the Islamic and Arab diplomatic corps at a banquet given in his honour by the Jordanian ambassador here.

The Crown Prince talked with the guests on the current situation in the Arab World, and discussed the Jordanian development conference just held in Amman.

## Franjeh lashes out at Palestinians,

(Continued from page 1)

Arab leaders to "think with their heads and not with their ears." President Franjeh asked: "Isn't the presence of the Palestinian armies throughout Lebanon a foreign intervention, faced with which we should ask for the same thing the Palestinian are asking for because of the Syrian intervention?"

He explained: "The Palestinians are asking for the Arabisation and Internationalisation of the Lebanese crisis, plus recourse to the Arab League. But all this was refused to the Lebanese themselves."

## U.S. voters cast ballots in last primaries

(Continued from page 1)

Jersey. In California, present Governor Jerry Brown was the overwhelming favourite in the Democratic voting and Mr. Reagan was the Republican frontrunner.

Going into the final primaries, the President led by 806 delegates to 690 in the race to get 1,130 for the nomination. He looked like getting around 100 from Ohio and New Jersey.

Mr. Carter was the clear Democratic favourite in Ohio and



**DIVERTED** — This is an aerial view of the Broadway Street Bridge in downtown Idaho Falls, which shows how part of the Snake River has been diverted around the bridge. Construction crews dug the bypass channel to relieve pressure on the bridge. (AP wirephoto).

## Tito strikes pessimistic note on arrival in Ankara

**ANKARA, June 8 (R)** — President Tito of Yugoslavia arrived here today on a three-day visit for talks with Turkish leaders expected to cover the Greco-Turkish dispute and immediately expressed pessimism about the international situation.

In a short speech at the airport, he said he would discuss international and regional topics of mutual interest with President Fahri Koruturk, "and you know the international situation is not very encouraging at the moment."

The 84-year-old Yugoslav leader visited Greece last month and said in Athens that Yugoslavia was ready to do all it could to help Turkey and Greece settle their differences.

The two countries are at loggerheads over Cyprus. The Turkish Foreign Minister said yesterday it was unlikely that President Tito would act as mediator in the Cyprus dispute as Turkey wants the issue to be resolved in direct talks with Greece.

## Gierek starts historic visit to W. Germany

**HAMBURG, West Germany, June 8 (AFP)** — Edward Gierek, First Secretary of the Polish United Workers (Communist) Party, arrived here today for the first official visit to West Germany by a Pole of his rank since World War Two.

His predecessor was invited by former German Chancellor Willy Brandt in December 1970.

The invitation was renewed after Mr. Gierek took over the party leadership.

The deadlock that prevented his visit was broken at the Helsinki Conference last summer when he and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt negotiated a financial and humanitarian agreement.

Mr. Gierek was welcomed today with military honours customarily reserved for a head of state. At the airport were Mr. Schmidt, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Hamburg Mayor Hans-Ulrich Klose.

The first exchange of views between the two leaders was scheduled for tonight in the chancellor's private home at Hamburg-Langenhorn. They would discuss mainly economic and East-West relations, informed sources said.

Official talks between the Polish and German leaders will start in Bonn tomorrow. Although the Chancellor considers normalisation of relations to have been mostly completed, Mr. Gierek has termed his trip to West Germany a step toward normalisation.

## Mrs Gandhi starts talks in Moscow

**MOSCOW, June 8 (AFP)** — Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi arrived here today from New Delhi and immediately began talks with Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev at the Kremlin.

Mr. Brezhnev greeted Mrs. Gandhi at Moscow airport along with Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

Bilateral relations — especially regarding economics — were expected to be at the heart of the official talks. Mrs. Gandhi and the Indian officials will probably express gratitude for the Soviet Union's aid to their country so far.

An Indian source added that Mrs. Gandhi would also discuss with her Soviet hosts the American military presence in the Indian Ocean, proposals to create a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean and the Soviet proposal for establishment of a collective security system in Asia.

The source emphasized that India had no intention of participating in a collective security treaty that many countries consider to be directed against China. New Delhi and Peking have recently established diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level.

Mrs. Gandhi will attend a dinner given by Soviet officials in her honour tonight, and resume talks tomorrow.

## Eanes pledges he would defend socialist, democratic society

**LISBON, June 8 (AFP)** — General Antonio Ramalho Eanes, the Portuguese army chief of staff and favourite in the four-man June 27 presidential election, promised here today to defend a "socialist, democratic, and pluralist society."

But those who had abused democratic liberties in the last two years, since the April 1974 armed forces revolution, would have to remain under surveillance, he said at his first press conference as presidential candidate.

Gen. Eanes implicitly defended the formation of a future minority government by the Socialists, who won most votes but not a majority in parliamentary elections last April 25.

"A minority government which works with a president of the republic elected by universal suffrage is no longer completely a minority government," he said.

As presidential candidate, Gen. Eanes is backed by the Socialists, as well as the Popular Democratic and Democratic and Social Centre parties — three of the country's four major parties.

Gen. Eanes today defended the achievement of Portuguese workers, but criticised forces he said claimed to support the new constitution but had in fact tried to stop it from ever seeing the light of day.

He also acknowledged that Portugal was going through a "grave economic crisis," which could only be overcome in a spirit of mission and sacrifice.

The armed forces should no longer directly intervene in the country's life, except if national independence came to be endangered by external or internal forces, he added.

Gen. Eanes said that, if elected president, he would continue as armed forces chief of staff temporarily, in order "to finish the reorganisation of the forces he began last November."

Some observers said another of the four presidential candidates, of the Buddhas near Bamiyan.

## Fly the Royal Jet



## Alia makes it a small world

With our modern jets we combine the east with the west... with our good service we make our customers happy... they never say goodbye, we always see them again.



## LONDON MARKET REPORT

The market closed quietly firm Tuesday, with sentiment encouraged by the higher rate of sterling, dealers said.

Government stocks were firm among short dated and gains ranged to 3/4 point. Longs were little changed.

Leading industrials were generally higher by up to 4p in slow trading. At 15:00 the F.T. index was up 2.1 at 385.1.

Oils were led lower by BP, which fell a net 5p after news of a possible hydrocarbon find in the North Sea. Banks gained 2p to 4p on balance where changed.

Mining shares firmed after earlier steadiness reflecting the higher gold bullion price at the afternoon fix, while Australians were mixed to higher.